FOREIGN NEWS:

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG. THE COMMITTEE ON THE BANK BILL-HERR FORKEN-BECK RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT-THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE ON THE BANK BILL SAID TO HAVE BEEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DESIRE OF THE

BERLIN, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1874 In consequence of the defeat of the Government in the Reichstag yesterday on the proposition to refer the Bank bill to a committee, the majority of the Reichstag will only nominate as members of the committee deputies favorable to the Imperial Bank, instead of giving all parties an opportunity to be

EVENING.-The Reichstag, this afternoon, by manimous vote, reclected Herr Forkenbeck Presi-

It is now denied that the vote of yesterday, by which the Bank bill was referred to a committee was a Government defeat. The result is said to have been actually in accordance with the wishes of the Government, which sought to bring the pressure of the majority to bear to induce the Federal Council to change its attitude in regard to the bill under

THE ARGENTINE INSURRECTION. NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT-THE INSUREEC

TION UNCHECKED. PERNAMBUCO, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1874. The latest advices from Buenos Ayres say that the Government is negotiating with the insurgents to bring about a mutually satisfactory termination of the difficulties. In the mean time hostilities con-

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1874. Dispatches received here from Buenos Ayres say that the revolution continues without check. Gen. Mitré, at the head of the rebels, was still confronting the Government troops.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS IN GREAT BRITAIN. THE BISHOPS DESIRE TO PURSUE A COURSE FREE FROM THE DIRECTION OF THE POPE.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov 19, 1874. The object of the journey of the English Bishops to Rome is to obtain permission to pursue an independent course in case the British Government should seek to restrict the liberty of action of the Catholic clergy. They will represent to the Pope that they wish to respect the laws of England and cannot blindly accept such regulations as are imposed on Continental Bishops.

THE CARLIST WAR.

THE INSURGENTS AGAIN IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF TRUN.

HENDAYE, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1874. The Carlists have again occupied positions around Irun. They have retaken Oyarzin, and cut the railway and the wagon road to San Sebastian.

CASE OF THE COUNT VON ARNIM. PROTESTS OF THE COUNT REJECTED BY THE

BERLIN, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1874. The Kammergericht (State court for the consideration of Government cases) has disallowed the protests of Count von Arnim against the refusal of the court, which released him from his first imprisonment, to refund him his bail, and also against his second

The Count is allowed to take walks of one hour daily, in the company of a policeman.

POLITICS IN ITALY.

A MAJORITY OF SEVENTY-SEVEN FOR THE RIGHT IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—ARREST OF MEM-BERS OF THE CAMMORRISTI.

Rome, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1874. Corrected returns from the elections for the Chamber of Deputies show that the Right has a majority of 77. It is probable that Signor Blancheri will be chosen President of the Chamber.

NAPLES, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1874, Sixty members of the Cammorristi were arrested yes-terday. The Government has determined to confine to a certain locality all persons suspected of belonging to the Maffia Association in Sielly.

THE GOLD COAST OF AFRICA.

KING COFFEE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DEPOSED. LONDON, Thursday Nov. 19, 1874. Late advices from Cape Town Castle at hand to-day say it was rumored that King Coffee of Ashantee had been deposed and was succeeded by his nephew The change would have the effect of uniting all the tribes on a friendly footing, and restoring them to their former

allegiance to the King of Ashantee.

Trade on the Gold Coast was at a standstill. The general health of the coast was improving. Heavy rains

BERBERA BLOCKADED BY EGYPTIAN WAR

VESSELS. ADEN, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1874. Three Egyptian men-of-war are blockading the seaport of Berbers, Africa, and prevent the shipment

of merchandise to this station. A British gunboat has been dispatched to the blockaded port. DISASTROUS STORM ON THE SEA OF MAR-

MORA. CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1874. A violent storm has swept over the Sea of

Marmora, causing the wreck of many vessels.

CENTRAL AFRICA. DARFUR CAPTURED BY THE EGYPTIANS, AND THE

SULTAIN SLAIN. CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1874. An Arabic paper says a force of Egyptians eas captured Darfur, Africa, and killed the Sultan

Darfur, the country which, according to the

above dispatch, was conquered by the Egyptians, is in Central Africa, between 11° and 16° north latitude and 26° and 30° east longitude. It lies between Bornou and Abyssinia, almost due south from Egypt, and west of Bennaer, whence it is separated by Kordofan. Standing, however, like an easis, amid the Great Sahara Desert, Darfur is situated at a great distance from all the above-named territories. The country is of most dreary character, without rivers, lakes or much cultivable land, with a few mountains rising from its sandy plains. The principal town is Cobbé, which is

two miles in length, and has about 6,000 inhabitants. The people of Darfar, who number about one million, are mixture of Arabs and negroes, and are largely Mahou medans. The Sultan who has been slain, had almost absolute power, but was in some degree amenable to the scclesiastics. His authority was delegated in the provinces to Governors called Meleks.

WRONGS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN MEXICO. REPORT OF REAR-ADMIRAL ALMY-PROTECTION TO

BE GIVEN BY THE STEAMER SARANAC. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- A dispatch has been received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Almy, commanding the North Pacific station, stating that the U.S. steamer Saranac went to La Paz, Mexico, to inquire into the alleged wrongs committed by Mexi-cans against American mining interests in that section, and stating that the vessel is still there. It had been found that the military authorities under the authority of one of their judges had seized upon a lot of longing to the Company upon the ground that it was not fit for use, but it was subsequently restored The general complaint was that numberless robberies and murders were committed, and no steps were take the culprite. The Sarange was to remain there to pro

THE HURRICANE IN JAMAICA.

INJURY TO SHIPPING-NAMES OF VESSELS DAMAGED KINGSTON, Ja., Nov. 5.-The following casualties to vessels by the hurricane of the let instant are reported: Annoto Bay Packet, laden, damaged; Princess Royal, laden, damaged; Morning Star, wrecked; Tre-lawar, wreshed; Village Bride, self. wroghed; Katinka.

wrecked; Frances Ann, wrecked; Floride, wrecked; Eveline, ashore; The Wave, ashore; The Gaselle, ashore; The Swan, ashore; The Brilliant, ashore; The Moselle, Port Royal, damaged; The Lizzie, Port Royal, damaged, and The Louise, damaged.

At St. Ann's, in addition to the grounding of the

British brigantine Helen of Halifax, several coasting vessels were driven ashore.

Advices from different sections bring reports of great destruction of property and crops by the storm.

The American brigantine Lizzle Verdun, which was driven ashore at Port Maria during the hurricane, is to

REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA IMMINENT. INTERFERENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE ELEC

TIONS-DISSATISFACTION OF THE LIBERALS. PANAMA, Nov. 10 .- The political atmosphere in Nicaragua is much troubled by the party bitterness that has attended the election for President. It was hoped that after the elections had been decided matters would have calmed down. On the contrary, the vanquished party accuses the authorities of foul play and threaten violent measures. The victorious party is naturally alarmed and arms itself. It is proposed by the chiefs of the Liberal party to invite the Conservatives

to a conference and decide on the basis of a peace. In 11 districts the votes were: In favor of Chamorro 566, and 254 in favor of Selva, resulting in a majority for Chamorro and the Conservative party.

A correspondent writing from Leon—which city fa-vored Selva—praises the orderly conduct of the people there, who turned out in large numbers to vote. The Government, however, did not fulfill its promises to remain neutral and to prevent any armed force being near the voting tables. remain neutral and to prevent any armed force being near the voting tables. The military and civil authorities had no sconer winessed the unanimity and majority of the Liberals over the Conservatives than swords were drawn and bayouets fixed against the people. The voting tables were moved into the public square, and the voting proceeded. The Prefect drew 50 soldiers up in line in front of the Directory and ordered the people to disperse. Lacayo, a member, replied that neither he nor the rest of the members were there to please or displease the Government, but to exercise a sacred duty. The President of the Directory, though threatened by the rifles of the soldiers, said that he would do his duty, even at the risk of his life. The troops were ordered at last to retire.

even at the risk of his life. The troops were ordered at last to retire.

At Managua voting was carried on in private houses, with strong guards of soldiers, and even cannon, to keep away all those of the Selva-Guzman party. Eighty citizens were arrested and leeked up. The same happened at Massay and Granda. The popularity of Selva is said to be immense. There was a report that one of the Ministers would strive at noon with 500 men to have the elections done over. If the Government continues to interfere, a revolution is considered inevitable.

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITALITY TO THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

PRESS OF RUSSIA.

A DISLOYAL GROWL.

From The London World.

Supposing you were an elderly lady and that your son had married the only daughter of the richest, grandest and most important of your neighbors, by whom every possible attention had been shown to you and yours; and supposing on the occasion of your daughter-in-law's confinement her mother came from a long distance to stay with her in her London house, don't you think it would be merely decent and polite—we will say nothing of politic—behavior on your part to come up from the far-distant place where you persist in burying yourself, to the great confusion of the business which it is your duty to discharge, and show some personal civility to your guest?

FOREIGN NOTES.

A letter from Havana, dated Nov. 14, says rumors were in circulation that Captain-General Concha was about to resign or be superseded.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 18 .- The strike of the Picton coal miners has ended. St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.-The navigation

of the Neva is nearly closed for the Winter. Ice is flow-ing into the river from Lake Lagoda. The bay of Cron-stadt is frozen over, and communication by water with PANAMA, Nov. 10 .- It is reported that a

convention has been agreed upon between the Governments of Honduras and Salvador, with the object of ettling the internal affairs of Honduras, and uniting to ombat any further attempts of the reactionary party. LONDON, Nov. 19 .- The health of Prince Leopold, which for some time past has been feeble, continues in an unsatisfactory state. Last night his condi-

tion was so serious that Dr. Jenner remained up with him the entire night, but this afternoon's court circular announces that his case presents more favorable symp-QUEBEC, Nov. 19 .- The steeple-chase over the St. Charles Course yesterday resulted in several acridents. Barebone won the race. Mr. Lee, the rider of

Kaiser, was thrown in taking a leap, dislocating his sheulder-blade. Bonny Kate, ridden by Mr. McCor-mack, in taking the last jump, stumbled, and broke the fetlock of her fore leg. St. John, N. B., Nov. 19.-The St. John river was closed for good to-day. Three steamers filled with freight left for Frederickton this morning, but

MONTREAL, Nov. [19 .- A very serious fight courred in this city this morning in the house of a newly arrived French man named Dubols, living Craig-st., which resulted in the wounding of one man so severely that he is not expected to live, and the stabbing and cutting of four or live others in a herrible manner. All the persons concerned are Communistsnot long over from Paris.

PANAMA, Nov. 10 .- The Government of Salador has forwarded to Guatemala 500 bags of flour to be distributed among the poorer classes that suffered from the earthquake of September last. The Government has thanked Salvador. The municipality of Ama-titian has forwarded \$500 to the Government to aid the necessities of these who suffered. In Quezaltenango \$760 were contributed toward a similar object.

THE LOUISIANA CANVASS.

PROOF THAT THE ST. JAMES PARISH RETURNS WERE TAMPERED WITH-THE CONSERVATIVES PROTEST.

AND THE DISCREPANCY IS CORRECTED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 19 .- The Returning Board found the St. James Parish returns correct until reaching roll No. 7, which showed 100 more votes for Bove (Ind. Rep.) for the Senate, and others, than accredite them by the tally lists in the bands of the Conservative Committee. The latter protested against the count being received on the grounds of fraudulency. A mem ber of the Committee presented a statement in writing, showing that the returns from St. James had been their original delivery. He disclaimed any intention of mitting any wrong, but he could prove that the returns and been so removed. Considerable excitement ensued when a second return from the same roll was discovere agreeing with the statement kept by the Conservatives. thus proving that the returns had been fampered with The latter returns were counted by the Board, and the protest was withdrawn.

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE REGARD-ING THE ST. JAMES PARISH RETURNS-ALLEGED FRAUDS IN CARROLL PARISH AND WEST BATON

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 19 .- Secretary of State Deslonde, in a communication to the Returning Board. referring to the charges that St. James Parish return had been tampered with while in his custody, says:

This office has not now, nor has it ever had, charge custody or any parish returns of the late election, cept that of Orleans, as directed by law, and these main in the same scaled package as delivered to me." A wember of the Conservative Committee stated tha the information of the St. James irregularities came from George E. Bovee, who said he had access to the office of the Secretary of State in connection with said returns. Counsel for Mr. Bia, colored Radical Senatorial candidate, called for the returns of Carroll Parish, alleging the returns had not been made out more than was shown in the official statement. A member of the Conservative Committee proteated against the counting of the returns from Carroll Parish, on the grounds that the election was illegally conducted and the returns tampered with after reaching New-Orieans, they having been in the hands of Mr. Benham (white). Radical Senatorial candidate, who was seen to have the tally sheets spread out on a table, upon which were pens and ink.

The Carroll Parish returns were laid over tall over the week and the Parish returns were laid over tall over the carroll parish returns were laid over tall over the carroll parish returns were laid over tall over the carroll parish returns were laid over tall over the carroll parish returns were laid over tall over tall over tall over the carroll parish returns were laid over tall correctly, and that his client received 533 vote

een to have the tall upon which were pens and ink.

The Carroll Parish returns were laid ever this next seek and the Board resumed the city count.

Gabe Bebes was arraigned before United States Commissioner Emmet D. Craig, charged with altering the sleetlon returns from West Baton Bouge, and gave ball to appear for examination to-morrow.

THE WRECK OF THE STRAMER EMPIRE. NEW-ORLEADS, Nov. 10.-Divers were at ork last evening removing the freight from the wreck of the steamer Empire. The cabin in the meantime broke loose, and the bodies entangled in it were

try men, waiters, &c. A diver who went down into the hull reports that it was much broken, the hog chains being wrenched completely out of the boat, leaving a large hole, which must have been under water, and caused the vessel, with her heavy freight, to sink almost immediately.

WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS. THE RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE SHEPHERD RING FULLY EXPOSED-THE DEBT OF THE DIS-TRICT ESTIMATED AT \$25,000,000-THE BING CHECKED IN ITS CAREER NONE TOO SOON.

ROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- The forthcoming preliminary report of the Commissioners for the temporary government of the District of Columbial will give a better insight into some of the financial operations of the Shepherd "Ring" than any of the testimony secured by the Joint Committee at the last session of Congress. When the Commissioners took charge they found that the representatives of the District had made loans in every direction wherever they could find anybody wilterms. The First National Bank of New-York lent the District Government \$750,000 during the administration of Henry D. Cooke, receiving 10 per cent interest, and six per cent gold permanent improvement bonds as collateral. In addition to this the bank held an "option" from the District Government by which they could buy these six per cent gold bonds, at any time within thirty days after the payment of the note, at ninety cents on the dollar. When the Commissioners took charge of affairs they found \$468,000 of this loan still outstanding. They at once took it up and made a new loan at a lower rate of interest and canceled the "option," notwith-standing the protests of the officers of the bank.

Some idea of the reckless and illegal manner in which the Ring contracted debts may be obtained from a state ment of the amount of bonds of various kinds that were pledged as collateral, and which have been redeemed by the Commissioners. Of the sinking fund bonds there were \$652,000; of the permanent improvement bonds \$450,000, and of the sewer bonds, \$470,000. Money was borrowed anywhere and on any terms that could be made. Some of it was obtained from banks, some from savings banks, and some from private firms.

In using the money appropriated runs.

In using the money appropriated rby Congress or by
the District Legislature, no attention was paid to the
conditions on which it was voted. Money for schools or
the fire department or police was drawn in bulk and paid out for improvements or to meet any other claims that happened to be pressing or which the Ring desired to favor. The work of the auditors is as yet so incomplete that it is impossible to make any approximate estimate of what the debt of the District will be when it has all been converted. Twenty-two millions is the amount that has been mentioned, but it is more likely to be twentyfive millions-a sum on which the property of the Dis

The report of the Commissioners will probably con vince the stanchest supporters of the late "Ring" (especially if they own any property in Washington) that Shepherd, Harrington & Co. were not checked in their career of extravagance, not to say dishonesty, one day too soon. If in less than three years they were able to involve the District in obligations more than twice as great as were allowed by law, and to leave their books and accounts in such confusion that experts even are unable to learn anything from them, what what would have become of the District if they had been in power a year or two longer !

complaint prays the Court to decree that the canal and its appurtenances and lands be sold in such manner and on such terms as the Court may decree best for the interests of those cutitled to share in the proceeds thereof and so as to bring the highest price therefor. Defendants have put in an appearance. The case will not be disposed of this the Desember term of the Court.

THE BOSTON COUTON EXCHANGE. Bosron, Nov. 19 .- At a meeting of the cot ing officers were elected for the enaming year:

WORDS TO DEMOCRATS.

WELCOME TO THE GOVERNOR AND MAYOR-ELECT.

RECEPTION BY THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB-SPEECHES BY S. J. TILDEN, W. H. WICK-HAM, ERASTUS BROOKS, SIMON STERN, P. B. OLNEY, WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, AND OTHERS.

A welcome was extended to the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Governor-elect, and to the Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor-elect, by the Young Men's Demo-eratic Club, at Delmonico's, in Fifth-ave., last evening. This was made the occasion of a pleasant reunion, feasting and social intercourse, with speeches by Mr. Tilden and Mr. Wickham, and by Erastus Brooks, Simon Stern, William C. Whitney, Qeter B. Olney and others. Mr. Tilden gave excellent advice to his hosts; Mr. Wickham spoke more generally of the Democratic principles, while the others advocated the principles of the party.

About 9 p. m. the Committee of Arrangements of the Young Men's Democratic Club-F. L. Stetson, D. B. Williamson, C. D. Ingersoll, J. H. Skidmore and John A. Beall-were ready to receive their guests. The east parlors at Delmonico's, decorated with flags and the State arms, were used as the ecception rooms. Among those present were Gen. Wade Hampton, the Hou. Abram S. Hewitt, the Hon. S. S. Cox, Henry H. Anderson, the Hon. Alfred T. Ackert, Justice Kilbreth, Col. B. N. Harrison, Henry Havemeyer, Park Commissioner Williamson, Edward L. Parris, Francis L. Stetson, George W. Van Slyck, John A. Beall, Francis L. Scott, the Hon. James B. Pearsall, and Townsend Cox. Soon after the arrival of Mr. Tilden, the guests were invited to a well-arranged collation, and after a few moments spent in its enjoyment, the President of the Club, Townsend Cox, announced the first toast, " the Governor-elect," and called upon Mr. Tilden for a re-

THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CLUB: I do not think that I should have felt myself able to-night to attend any ordinary festivity, but a meeting of this Club, comsed as it is of young men of culture, of talent, of social position, who have associated for the purpose of securing cooperation in the conduct and fulfillment of the duties of citizenship-too much neglected in this community and everywhere-was an occasion on which I felt it to be a duty to lend whatever I could of commendation, whatever I could of encouragement, to so beneficent a public object. [Applause.] I had occasion three years ago, during a period of political revolution, on several occasions since, to express my sense of the consequences in a republican community of a disregard consequences in a republican community of a disregard of the duties of citizenship, and to say that it was indispensably necessary in the present condition of our country that the young men, young men whose situation would enable them to make some sacrifice, should come forward to do their duty to the communities in which they lived. Doubtless several circumstances have contributed to the general neglect of political duties in our country. Official station is not so distinguished as an art as it was in the early days of the Republic. Men have not the same motives, the same influences operating on their minds to induce them to take part in public affairs, and then, in modern times, there have sprung up so many industrial enterprises and so

and to invoice the Doriett in equilizations more than the content of the Doriett in equilization and that the content of the Doriett is included to an advanced and another content of the Content of the

THE MAYOR-ELECT. General by the Hon. W. H. Wiekkam.
GENERALEMEN OF THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOcoarse Oten: I thank you for this complimentary reception, and for the kind spirit you have shown toward me. This assectation and the members of this Club are no strangers to me. I recollect well in 1871 when the pointes of the State were so demoralized as to er it necessary for every citizen to take an active part in politics, and when most forcet party affiliations and rose in might to displace the wicked rabble who

were prostrating politics for their personal gain, that no more efficient organization existed in this city than this club which you represent. [Applause.] Of the faithfulness of that no more efficient organization existed in this city than this clob which you represent. [Applause.] Of the faithfulness of this organization at that time I can bear testimony, and I can bear testimony also to the worth of the services the gentlemen rendered. When the campaign had about closed, they inquired how they could be used on election day. I answered. A large body of earnest, active young men presented themselves in response to my suggestions in an almost incredibly short space of time at our headquarters, and the work they did I know to have been effective. [Applause.] In 1872, when we had Lawrence as our standard-beare—[long applause]—I know full well what you did for our party, and your honesty and sincerity are proved to me by a simple fact. Immediately upon their election, the candidates for leading offices were waited upon by large delegations of people, each of whom is a candidate for some of the offices at the elect's disposal. I am yet to receive one application from any person in this Club for a position or even one recommendation of a candidate for an office. [Applause.] We have cause for congratulations all over the country; we have cause for congratulations all over the country; we have cause for congratulations all over the country; we have cause for congratulations here in our city. I assert that this election on the 3d of November last was the first honestly conducted election that has been held in this city for 15 years. [Long applause.] I propose to say who and what are the causes of this and to whom the credit is due. I claim it is due wholly and entirely to the Democratic party as represented in the Democratic organizations in this city. [Applause.] The canvass is closed. The canvassers adjourned yesterday, and for the first lime this 15 years has the canvass closed without a riugle protest of illegal voting, disnonesty on the part of canvassers adjourned yesterday, and for the first lime this 15 years has the canvass closed without a riugle protest of illegal voting, disnonesty

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: In the re-

marks which have been made by the Mayor and Governor-elect, I am sure you have evidence of the good work already accomplished by this and other organizations of the Democratic party. And the late election was, on the part of the people of this State, an evidence that they have been gaining a comprehension of the evils that have been continually practiced on them for the past 14 years. This has been especially true in the country, as you will see by looking over the election returns. For the first time in many years, your Governor would have been elected by an enormous majority, even had it not been for great Democratic majority in this city. In order to further show evidence of the right and truth of our further show evidence of the right and truth of our party, I have only to call to your mind the large number of men who were at one time strong Republicans, but who have come over to the good cause in time to vote for the future Governor of this State and Mayer of this city. The truth is, that the scales had been removed from their eyes and they saw that it was time to have a change—time for new men, new parties, and new ideas. It is pleasant and cheering to know that the poor down trodden men of the South may come here into the range of this club, and after they are deserted by the Republican party they will be just as welcome here as if they came from Vermont or New-Hampshire. Now that the clouds of despotism are breaking away in the South, and the glorious sun of higherty is beginning to break through, I can only express a desire that the Empire State may be the first to extend to her the right hand of fellowship. [Prolonged applause.] As a parting word

FREE TRADE.

Of all the principles upon which the Democratic party rests Free Trade is its most solid and en-during one-justification for the existence, of a great mischief enough for it to undo to occupy a generation. When the Democratic party became, as for a short time it did become, false to this principle with a view to catching votes, its best Democrats left it, and it hopped about mechanically, like a frog which has by the skillful manipulation of a vivisectionist some of its brain believe that it is a frog. Syracuse is to become that part of the brain of the party which New-York and Baltimore had taken away, and we are once more the organization to combat interference with the natural organization to compat interference with the Batara laws of trade and partnership of government with industrial enterprises. How well founded is this polit-ical doctrine judged from the point of view of morality! FreeTrade is the only honest policy. The Eighth Com-mandment, "Thou shalt not steat," was the first Free Trade plank in any platform.

After Mr. Stern had finished speaking, the President announced that the next toast was "Hard Money," and that W. C. Whitney would respond. In a few well chosen remarks Mr. Whitney drew out the carnest applause of

> HOME RULE. Response by Peter B. Olney.

Home Rule is one of the principles incorperated into the Democratic platform, about which our Republican friends during the recent campaign made ne criticisms which they considered not only pertipent but also extremely facetious. To my mind, the short, crisp, and terse sentences in our articles of faith, which set forth the doctrine of Home Rule, are full of meaning and pregnant with political truths, which in these days ought to be most thoroughly unby the American people. In its application to our State Government, Home Rule means the right of the people to manage and control their own local affairs in the cities, counties, and towns. It means that neither the City of New-York, nor the other municipalities of the State, shall be deprived of the power to regulate their own local affairs; that the Legislature at Albany shall not take away this right, and thus centralize power at the State capital; that the local and municipal flegislative bodies shall be preserved as most useful schools for the training of the citizen in the art "of government of the people, by the

preserved as most useful schools for the training of the citizen in the art "of government of the people, by the people, for the people."

There is another pertinent application of principle in questron, if I am not mistaken. This doctrine of Home Rule is the form of expressing that sound and wise and Democratic maxim, that the province of a free government is not paternal, but consists in assuring to the individual citizen the largest liberty compatible with the public sofety, security, and order.

There is one practical application of the doctrine not perhaps so obvious. I refer to the family or home rule of the party here in the City of New-York, the city of our residence. Here in the City of New-York, the city of our residence. Here in the City of New-York, the city of our residence. Here in the City of New-York, the city of our residence of the Democratic party. The vast population of this metropolis, gathered from every nation and race, the wealth, the poverty, and the vice incident to a great city, render the problem of a good and honest city government difficult of solution. We ought, then, to enroll among the active men of the party all faithful, honest, and patriotic Democrate, and especially to enlist in our ranks the young and energetic men of our political faith, and totaltract the young men from among those who have perhaps heretofore been opposed to us, or have taken no part in politics. It is now nearly ten years since the close of the war. Daring that period probably one-fourth of our voting population have become voters. Many of these men have come into active life influenced by the passions and prejudices of the anti-slavery agitation and the civil war that followed. From this large class of young men it seems to me the Democratic party ought and must recruit its ranks. This the party can do by beldly announcing its policy, by a strict adherence to its principles, and as the candidates for its honors. In principles, and as the candidates for its honors. In by boddy analysis, and by patting forward only the best men as the leaders and the exponents of its policy and its principles, and as the candidates for its honors. In these latter days there is a widespread sentiment prevalent, especially perhaps in his community, that to take an active part in politics is a disreputable thing. It seems to have been forgotten that in all ages, among the Euglish speaking peoples, the active participation in political affairs has always been considered highly honorable in all honorable one. I would say let the organization of the party in this city be constructed on such a basis that all reputable citizans shall have not only the opportantly but the desire also forparticipate in those prediminary meetings of affairs in which the general policy of the party is shaped and also candidates only in nominalities, so that no man one have any excess whatever for failure to perform the important duties of a good divisor.

The seventh and last teast of the evening was to

The seventh and last teast of the evening was "The Club." The response was by D. B. Williamson, whose remarks were constantly interrupted by applause. Speeches were also made he Gen. Wade Haupton and PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BROOKLYN SCANDAL SUITS.

DECISION ON THE APPEAL.

THE DENIAL OF THE APPLICATION FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS SUSTAINED BY JUDGE REYNOLDS-A DISSENTING OPINION BY JUDGE M'CUE-STRONG PROBABILITY THAT THE WHOLE QUES-TION WILL BE TAKEN TO THE COURT OF AP

As was predicted two days ago, Judges McCue and Reynolds of the City Court, General Term, Brook-lyn, have differed in their views concerning Judge Neilson's order in which the motion for a bill of particulars in the suit brought by Theodore Tilton against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was denied. Judge Reynolds agrees with Judge Neilson, and Judge McCue dissents from him. The order, therefore, stands affirmed, two judges agreeing. It is believed that Mr. Beecher's counsel will take the question before the Court of Appeals. There appears to be a general agreement among Brooklyn lawyers the main scandal surt will be postponed at the December term, but the Court of Appeals will probably render a decision by February at the latest. On Wednesday the Hon, William M. Evarts, leading counsel for Mr. Beecher, asked Judge Reynolds if the Court had power to continue the trial of the case from one term to another. The Judge said that he had never had occasion to consider the question, but thought the Court had power to continue a case It is understood that Mr. Beecher's counsel hold opposite views. If they are correct, the continua-tion of the trial from one term to another would render all proceedings void. It is rumored that this will be one of the arguments used in favor of a motion to transfer the case to a higher court. The main point taken by Judge McCue in his opinion is that the court below bad power to compel the plaintiff to designate with all possible particularity when and where the criminal acts were committed, whether the plaintiff derived his knowledge of them from confessions made by the defendant or otherwise. Judge Reynolds, on the other hand, sustained Judge Neilson's decision mainly on the ground that this was not a proper case for the exercise of power in restricting the plaintiff by a bill of particulars.

VIEWS OF COUNSEL ON EACH SIDE. THE CASE TO BE CARRIED TO ALBANY AT ONCE-

PROTRACTED DELAY OUT OF THE QUESTION. The failure of the General Term of the Brooklyn City Court to reverse the order of Judge Neilson denying the motion of Mr. Beecher's counsel for a bill of particulars, on account of of opinion between Judge Reynolds and Judge McCue, will probably be followed by an appeal to the Court of Appeals on the part of Mr. Beecher's counsel. One of Mr. Beecher's lawyers told a TRIBUNE reporter last evening that Mr. Beecher's attorneys will hold a consultation to-day with regard to making an appeal, and it is probable that they will decide to appeal. He asserted that there could be no question that an appeal was legally in order. As the defense, he said, were de-sirous to proceed with the case with as little delay as possible, a decision on the appeal, if it were made, would be sought as soon as practicable. If the case were advanced on the calendar of the Court of Appeals, and be thought that the Judges would be willing to do that, a decision might be had speedily and the suit in the City Court could go on at an early day. If it were not advanced, a decision might not be reached until the next calendar year, but there was no probability that the suit would be delayed a twelvemonth, as had been suggested. The Court of Appeals would undoubtedly render a decision at the February term at the latest. When asked if Mr. brought against Mr. Moulton in the United States Court should be concluded before the suit against Mr. Beecher was begun, in order that Mr. Moulton's value as a witness might be illustrated, the lawyer replied that people already knew what to think of Mr. Moulton's worth as a witness, since he had himself admitted that he had not told the truth. but he added that it might be desirable to get the verdiet of a jury to confirm Mr. Moulton's own admission of falsehood. But the Moulton case was an entirely separate matter, which Miss Proctor was pushing independently. He thought it would be tried at the December term of the United States Court.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor of counsel for Mr. Tilton said

that he had never examined the order of Judge Neil-

son, which had now become the order of the General Term because it had not been reversed by the General Term. "If that order denied the motion for a bill of particulars as a discretionary matter, I apprehend," sald Gen. Pryor, "that it is not reviewable by the Court of Appeals. If it denied the motion on account of want of jurisdiction, I apprehend that it is reviewable by the Court of Appeals; but an appeal to the Court of Appeals need delay the trial of the case only a very short time, if Mr. Beecher's lawyers are in earnest in their professions of desire for an early trial—and I do not suggest that they are not. This appeal, by Subdivision 4 of Section XI of the Code, can be heard as a motion, and by a rule of the Court of Appeals motions can be heard every Tuesday. The order of the General Term has either been already entered or will be to-day. Mr. Beecher's lawyers can give notice of an appeal without delay. Mr. Tilton's counsel will accept short notice, the papers can be printed in forty-eight hours, and the decision on the appeal might be rendered by the day now set down for the trial to begin, Tuesday, Dec. 8, for the argument on the appeal might be made either next Tuenday or the Tuesday after, and the decision rendered in week. On the other band, if Mr. echer's lawyers should desire to delay the suit as much as possible, they cannot put it off very long. When Tuesday, Dec. 8, comes and the case is called Mr. Tilton's lawyers will answer, "Ready. Then the case cannot be postponed unless Mr. Beecher's counsel have a good cause for delay. They must give notice of an appeal from the order of the General Term before that day, because a mere statement of intention to appear at a future day would hardly be accepted to appeal at a future day would hardly be accepted as a valid reason for delaying the suit. If the appeal is made and the decision has not been rendered when the day set for the trial comes, the case may be delayed for a short time but not for long, because the decision would be made soon. I see in one of the newspapers a statement that the case might be delayed a long time by the granting of a stay of proceedings; but no Judge, under the code, has the power to grant a stay of proceedings for more than twenty days in such a case, on an exparic application. So that I think that at the latest the case will be brought to trial before the 1st of Jandary next. Even if the appeal were not to be treated as a motion—and I think that I can prove to any lawyer in five minutes that it can be treated as a motion—there could not be a year's delay, as has been asserted, because by a rule of the Court of Appeals decisions on all appeals must be rendere: within six months after the appeals are made."

JUDGE McCUE'S OPINION.

City Court of Brooklyn .- Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher.-Appeal from an order ade at Special Term denying the defendant's application to compel the plaintiff to furnish a statement of particulars of the times and places when the several acts of adultery charged in the complaint were com-

The action is for crim. con. The complaint alleges that the adulters was committed at the house of the plaintiff, also at the bouse of the defendant-both aitnated in the City of Brooklyn-"on or about the 10th day of October, 1868, and on divers other days and times atter that day and before the commencement of this

The answer is a full denial of each and every act of adultery. The defendant's application was to compel the plaintiff to show cause why he should not deliver to the defendant's attorneys a statement in writing of the particular times and places at which he expects or intends to prove that any acts of adultery or criminal intercourse took place be-tween the defeadant and the wife of the plaintiff, and of the particular times and places at which be expects or intends to prove that the defendant confer any such note of satustary or crimma intercents, or be precluded from giving evidence upon the trial of any such acts or confessions not specified in such bill of particulars. Before paraling to the examination of the questions presented in this appeal, we think it proper to notice two objections raised to the defendant's appli-cation, since the early disposition of these objections will very much simplify our labor. The objections re-ferred to are, first, that the defendant desired a bill of